

Don't sell the beef cattle till they are fat

Don't sell the beef cattle till they are fat enough for the highest price. The last finishing touches pay the best. Good cattle, well fed, should be the motto of the feeder.

P. M. Harwood, Barre, Mass., well known as a breeder of Holstein cattle, and who has been for two years judged the cattle in his state, says: "The best advice I can give to our State Fair, is about to remove to Ohio to take charge of a large stock farm."

It has been decided not to hold the annual state fairs throughout the West this year of the World's Fair at Chicago, but, instead, to devote all the energy of the State in making the agricultural and live stock departments in every way representative of America's agricultural greatness.

There are other business where there

The Lake Park is a variety of the work as in farming. This breaks up the monotony usually experienced by laborers in other occupations and gives them a chance to use their own initiative. The work is not excessively hard work. Most of the heavy work is now done with the teams.

The Lake Park is as a site for any part of the exhibition buildings and all the exhibits of the Fair, at Chicago, had been arranged for the World's Columbian Exposition, and the directors, and all the exhibitors, were concentrated at Jackson Park, a few miles outside the city. This decision was settled, the work of the Lake Park had been begun, and the work was in earnest.

Bradstreet's Trade Journal is responsible for the statement that out of 210,000,000 of the cotton seed oil produced in 1888, 70,000,000 lbs. were used in the manufacture of soap, and that the introduction of this product has reduced the price of pure lard from ten down to six cents per pound. Yet there are people enough who would prefer lard to soap in earnest.

Send for Kendall & Whitney's Illustrated Catalogue of the Fair, held at the

and flower seeds, and agricultural and horticultural implements for the spring trade of 1891. It is full of good things, and from it the farmer and the gardener can get everything they need for the opening season at prices just at hand. Warehouse No. 10, corner of Federal and Temple streets. Portland.

Mr. E. A. Moore, Machiasport, the member of the State Board of Agriculture for Washington county, was severely injured by a fall on Tuesday last week, while he was engaged next day morning in his usual duties as a surveyor. He has been highly respected as a citizen, and during his service on the Board of Agriculture had won the esteem of his associate members. His death is deeply deplored.

Mr. Austin Corbin has a 22,000 acre portion of the townships of Croyden and Grand Falls, in Hampshire, where he has a

herd of 18 noble buffaloes, with 14 white boars from Germany, 50 elk, 71 deer, 2 moose, 2 African sheep, 2 American goats, 2 American horses, and a wire fence eight feet high, and this is to have a back of hawthorn hedge. Who shall say my wild buffalo may not be as good as the tame? The "deserted" New Hampshire farms?

Just how far close and continuous confinement, over-warm quarters, hot air, and lack of exercise, and the constant stuffing with high and stimulating feed, has gone in loving and fixing disease upon our domestic animals, does not now readily appear to me as a matter well worthy discussion. True, there are many farmers who are still below the limit of safety in the care of their stock; yet it is continually apparent that more knowledge promote health and give strength. Especially with breeding animals, those which are to propagate their kind, we must be careful to keep them well brought out a healthy as well as productive animal.

Genuine merit, however possessed, cannot so long remain unrecognized. A case in point was Mr. M. J. May, of New York, President Fernald of the State College

Young Fernald is now seventeen years of age. He is early in life made a student of the study of anatomy, and has been allowed to cultivate this taste to an extent consistent with his general studies as pursued in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he has had his home. In his favorite study he has made unusual proficiency, and to an extent that attracted the attention of the faculty of the University of Michigan, Harvard College, who gave him a call to take the position of assistant in his department at that institution. He has declined to enter upon his duties at that time. This is a high compliment to this youthful specialist, and every one will wish to know the reason for his decision to which he has been called.

Mr. Editor: I have a cow that is continually casting her fetters; commenced when her last calf was a foetus, and has since then continued to the barn having given me a great deal of trouble. Is with me now, and I am obliged to keep her in harness most of the time. Is there anything I can do to stop her from doing this? Through the *Massachusetts Farmer*.

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The only course to pursue that will be of any benefit is to put her on a platform with a rope round her neck, and then to force her down. This will give partial safety. She should be fattened for beef.

Black Knot.

The fact that black knot made very unusual advances last season on the plantations and cherry trees throughout the State was the cause in the minds of many of a perplexing matter at the Hanger meeting. No other cause for this extraordinary extension seemed to be accepted than that it was due to heavy dews during the summer season. Certain it is, that no such multiplication of the knot has ever before been reported by our horticulturists as was experienced last season. It was also noted that there was more noticeable with plum than with cherry trees. Of course it is not to a coincidence, interfere with the growth of the present year's growth. The growers generally accept the hercule method of cutting whenever and wherever the knot appears.

Prof. F. Lammson Scribner, (State College), Director of the Tennessee Experiment Station, in his January Bulletin gives the following explanation of the black knot history. "That it is a fungus disease he says 'there is no longer any question, as though for a long time the trouble was thought to be due to a parasite of the roots of insects. It is a parasitic plant, belonging

ing to the great group of plants called fungi. Causes the development of the black knots and its characters and behavior have been closely studied by mycologists and are now very well understood."

On the surface of the surface of the mature knots will be found the studied with slightly elevated and rounded pores. Importing it to it simply appears as a small, dark, rounded, and slightly raised represents a fruit of the fungus, which is loaded with seeds beyond the power to move.

Sometime during the summer the spores of the black knot fungus, which have found a segment in the crevices of the bark of the tree, and push their way into the cambium or into the cambium or growing layer just underneath the bark, and the action of the fungus growth upon the living cells of the cambium causes a very rapid and peculiar development, resulting finally in the production of the well-known knots. By the time the increased growth of the cambium has ceased, the excess of the living tissue swelling along the branches; little knots occur during the winter, but in the spring the knots are enlarged and the bark enlarges rapidly, and often strain their fall and in a few weeks.

larvae covering the forming knots exposed to the air. The fungus is a highly virulent parasite, and finally burst asunder, exposing the diseased tissues composing them. The fungus itself continues alive and active throughout the summer and following winter, when the spores are blown about by the wind. Above, are produced, after which the parasite dies, and there is left a mass of open, rotten tissues which offer protection and support to various insects that are likely to feed on the decayed material.

Prof. Scribner recommends the usual course of cutting out the diseased part as soon as discovered, and washing the same in a strong solution of iron sulphate, and following with a solution of carbolic acid.

Prof. Maynard of the Massachusetts College, two years ago in a lecture at the winter meeting of the society, recommended

